

COSTA RICA SEEKS U. S. RECOGNITION

Effort to Establish Stable Government Under Quiros Is Being Made.

STRONG CABINET NAMED

New President Is Military Man, Agriculturist and Financier.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 29 (delayed).—Costa Rica is endeavoring to establish a stable Government and to obtain recognition from the United States and other American republics following the recent political upheaval resulting in the assassination of Gen. J. Joaquín Tinoco, brother of the former Provisional President and Minister of War.

The new President, Gen. don Juan Bautista Quiros, has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political refugees from the republic and asking them to return to the country to pursue their duties in legal manner. The people here believe that complete peace and harmony will be restored just as soon as the United States Government officially recognizes the new regime.

President Quiros has gathered together a strong Cabinet composed of the following members: Minister of Foreign Relations, Guillermo Vargas; Minister of the Interior, Col. Alejandro Aguilar; Minister of the Treasury and Commerce, Manuel Arango; Minister of Public Instruction, Sr. Camacho; Minister of War and Marine, Victor Manuel Quiros.

President Quiros is 50 years of age. He was Minister of War during the administration of President Rafael Iglesias. He was president of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Public Works under President Tinoco, and later left his post to become manager of the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica. From this position he arose to become President of the republic.

President Quiros is an expert agriculturist as well as a military man. All parties agree that he is the strong man of Costa Rica.

Guillermo Vargas, Minister of Foreign Relations, belongs to the new generation of political leaders of this country. Lawyer, publicist and considered to be one of the greatest journalists in Central America, it is believed that he will do much to assist the President in restoring order.

Col. Alejandro Aguilar, the new Minister of the Interior, was formerly chief of staff of the army under President Iglesias.

Manuel Arango, the new Minister of the Treasury and Commerce, is one of the country's authorities on political economy. He has served in public offices for many years.

NIGHT LETTERS IN NICARAGUA.

Improved Telegraph Service Gives Much Satisfaction.

MANAGUA, Aug. 31.—Considerable satisfaction is being manifested in Government circles over the successful completion of the long distance service of a Night Letter Telegraph Service in Nicaragua. For some time it had been recognized that such a service would be of great benefit in accelerating and cheapening communications with Departments not connected with the capital by railroads and to which postal service is apt to be tardy. The new service, which was inaugurated by a decree of July 8, is effective in the Departments of Bluefields, Chontales, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Estelí and Masaya, and will be extended to others as the telegraph system is extended.

The rates now in force are 20 cents for a message up to forty words and 5 cents for each additional 10 words. Messages are transmitted at night after the day messages have been taken care of and are delivered the next morning through the post office.

COLOMBIA TO HAVE AIR FETE.

Government to Offer \$12,000 Prize to Winning Aviator.

BOGOTA, Aug. 31.—Considerable interest has been aroused among aviators in this country as a result of the Government's announcement that it will hold an aviation carnival early next year in which prizes will be offered to the winners of the various events posted up. One of these events will call for an air voyage from the Atlantic seaboard to Medellin, thence to Bogotá, and the other one from the Pacific seaboard to Cali and Manizales, thence to Bogotá. A prize of \$12,000 has been offered by the Government to the aviator who successfully makes the trip. Second and third prizes also are offered.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

The American Minister to Panama, William J. Price, was the orator at the commencement of Central University, Kenton, and is returning to his post after a vacation at his home. Mr. Price has been in Panama for seven years, and did a notable work in checking and controlling German propaganda and agents during the war.

Creda H. Calhoun, chief of the Division of Civil Affairs of the Panama Canal, will spend part of his vacation in New York, arriving some time this week. Mr. Calhoun, a sister of Mrs. H. M. Keith and niece of Minor C. Keith, was Miss Celia Cress of Brooklyn. With her two children she accompanies Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun was the head of the Customs, Posts, War Trade, Commerce and Shipping Commission Bureau during the war, and was one of the busiest officials of the Government. He is known as a short story writer with a humorous vein also, and was one of the authors in the campaign by which the zone's subscription, \$5,000,000 in Liberty bonds, was raised in a few months.

One of the Isthmian captains of industry, Robert C. Wilson, the "Coconut King," has moved to New York, though he still retains active business interests in Panama. Mr. Wilson was one of the founders of the new Colon, owns much real estate there, developed the coconut industry, owns most of the photoplay theatres and his firm is one of the largest importers and exporters in that part of the world.

Mrs. Samuel Heald, wife of the superintendent of the Panama Railway, is spending her vacation in New York, Washington, Texas and at her husband's former home in Iowa. Mrs. Heald was one of the most active and efficient Red Cross workers on the Isthmus. Mr. Heald has been the chairman of the Red Cross chapter on the Zone for two years and raised its membership from a few hundred to about 5,000.

Thomas G. Duque, the director of the zone and Herold in Panama, is the son of his father, Don Jose G. Duque, who died last year.

NEWS NOTES FROM LATIN COUNTRIES

Recent Happenings Throughout South America.

VENEZUELA—The people of Venezuela celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Simon Bolívar, the great South American liberator, with the launching of several public enterprises, such as the aqueduct of Caracas and of Cojita. The breaking of ground for the construction of the office of the Inspector-General of the army and the isolation Hospital was also done. During the day Antonio B. Zanetti, Minister of Cuba to Venezuela, was decorated with the insignia of the Order of the Liberator as an act interpreting the good relations existing between the two countries.

ARGENTINA—Four military airplanes have been delivered to the Argentina Government by Italy as a gift.

BRAZIL—As a recognition of the services given by Borges de Medeiros during the war he has been decorated with the Order of Leopold by King Albert of Belgium. Mr. Medeiros is Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. In answering he said that he would receive the honor in the name of the State.

COLOMBIA—An agricultural show in which the wealth of the country in that industry was well illustrated, has just come to an end in Bogotá. The show was divided into twelve sections devoted to various breeds of cattle of the country.

CUBA—A topographical map of the island of Cuba has been authorized by the Government for the purpose of determining the mineral wealth of the country. The Secretary of the Interior of the United States has offered to give Cuba all possible cooperation in the work.

URUGUAY—A conference of diplomats from Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in session in Montevideo discussing plans for the introduction of uniform immigration laws in the three countries as a precaution against the admission of undesirable, who are likely to get into the country through the supposed tremendous emigration for Europe.

ARGENTINA—It is reported from Brazil that no efforts will be made to prevent this Government from launching its investigation in connection with the development of the great Iguazu Falls. The Brazilian Government has received an unofficial communication regarding the project and the Minister of Foreign Relations has let it be known that the rights of the two countries will be simply protected by a commission composed of members from each country, and that Brazil would place no obstacles in the way to prevent the development of the site.

MEXICO GETS FIRST SOCIAL SETTLEMENT

Will Be Opened To-day Under Auspices of M. E. Church.

CHIHUAHUA, Aug. 31.—A large building, with grounds, has just been completed in the city of Chihuahua for housing the first social settlement ever established, it is said, in Mexico.

With the opening of the settlement house to-morrow, the Methodist Episcopal Church South will have inaugurated a new line of foreign fields long contemplated. So confident of success are those responsible for the undertaking that plans are already under way for the opening of settlement houses in Saitillo, Monterey and other parts of Mexico.

The programme outlined is very ambitious and includes the following activities: A kindergarten, free play ground, a day nursery, a well equipped clinic for the poor, a Boy Scout organization, as well as classes in manual arts, athletics, etc. There are to be sewing and cooking classes for girls and also a night school for the teaching of English and Spanish.

From 4,000 to 5,000 persons will be reached annually through the various activities of this Centro Cristiano, the Spanish name given to the settlement and which will convey the idea of the English phrase "social settlement" or "social centre."

NEW PHONE LINE FOR PERU.

Long Distance Service to Run North and South of Lima.

A new company has been formed in Peru to introduce the long distance telephone into the coast provinces north and south of Lima. Rafael Rey Alvarez Calderon and Alberto M. Bosa are chiefly responsible for the organization. It is reported that the service will run north as far as Chiclayo and south as far as Ica. In order to complete the installation as soon as possible the directors have agreed to start at several places simultaneously.

ARGENTINA AFTER TRUSTS.

Probe Will Be Part of Inquiry Into Living Cost.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 31.—The Government of Argentina has launched a campaign of investigation of the operation of trusts in this country. This is part of the Government's programme to endeavor to reduce the high cost of living.

A commission has been named by Congress to study the machinery whereby the trusts operate and its methods of effecting combinations in restraint of trade as well as their supposedly illegal combinations to keep up the high cost of necessities.

It is believed that the commission will make recommendations against these organizations.

Chile to Fight H. C. L.

Drastic measures are contemplated by the Chilean Congress to combat the high cost of living. A bill has been introduced prohibiting the exportation or reexportation of foodstuffs from the country and compelling the dealers of food to submit each month an inventory of their stock. The bill provides that the Government is to be the judge as to whether the reserves held will be justifiable in view of demands that may exist for commodities at various periods of the season.

Exports.

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GREAT RICHES IN PANAMA AWAITING ALL WHO SEEK

Natural Resources Practically Untouched, While Simplest Necessities Are Imported—Ex-Judge Jackson Tells of Opportunities.

By WILLIAM H. JACKSON,

Formerly Judge of the United States District Court in Panama.

(Editor's Note—Judge Jackson occupied the bench in the Canal Zone for eight years and is a quite conversant with affairs in the Republic of Panama. The following is a fair portrayal of the opportunities now offered to American enterprisers.)

Up to the present time it may be said that the wealth of Panama has come as a result of its geographical position rather than from any development of its natural resources. One of the principal causes assigned by the leaders of the revolution of November, 1903, for the secession of Panama from Colombia was that the development of the Department of Panama had been neglected, that nothing had been done to aid in this respect by the home Government at Bogotá, but that, on the contrary, without any corresponding benefits, it had been burdened by heavy taxes for the support of the Government.

It is not our purpose to enter into the merits of this matter, but merely to state that while other Central and South American countries had made great strides in developing their resources—for example, Cuba with her sugar and tobacco, Colombia with her oil, petroleum, agriculture, cattle and petroleum, Chile with her cattle, hides, etc.—the natural resources of Panama have practically remained untouched and, as stated, her wealth has heretofore come almost exclusively by reason of her geographical position.

During the gold fever of 1848 many of the gold seekers took this route for California, and of course they were lavish spenders. For more than a century prior to this time it had been the gateway for the passage of the fabulous wealth of Peru to Europe.

Tourists Help Country.

Again a golden stream poured into Panama during the period of the French construction of the canal, and still again when our Government undertook this colossal work in 1904. Hundreds of tourists arriving every week during the period of construction brought so much money into the country that it was not found necessary to develop and produce anything for their own use, much less for the purpose of selling to other countries, but practically everything, even the simplest necessities of life, was purchased from abroad.

As a natural consequence there has been no production, no manufacturing and practically no development of agricultural or other resources.

The time has arrived, however, as all of its best informed citizens realize, when Panama must take her place among other Latin American nations as an actual producing country; otherwise she will not long exist as an independent republic. And, moreover, she offers great attractions for the investment of capital and the development of her resources.

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SEEK U. S. EXHIBITS OF FARM MACHINES

Mexicans Offer Inducements to Manufacturers in Many Lines.

Trains Will Be Sent Out Demonstrations Planned on Ranches for Benefit of Agriculturists.

The Mexican Government is offering an opportunity to American manufacturers of machinery and implements for the farm and ranch to exhibit their products to Mexican agriculturists, according to a statement issued by Jose Duvallo, Director of Agriculture, who is supervising the exhibit.

This exhibit has been established at San Jacinto, a suburb of the city of Mexico, and machinery of a number of kinds has already been placed there by manufacturers of several countries.

Director Duvallo announced through the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico that the Department of Agriculture has already begun work preparing the grounds and buildings for another exhibit near the center of the City of Mexico, so that it may be more accessible than the present one. The one in the city will be somewhat smaller than that at San Jacinto, but will give plenty of room to exhibitors.

To Send Out Demonstration Train.

In addition Director Duvallo is planning to send a train of twelve or fourteen flat cars loaded with agricultural machinery chosen from the exhibits on a tour of the agricultural states of Mexico. The train will carry harvesters, threshing machinery, corn planters, drills, tractors, kerosene motors, cultivators and every kind of modern agricultural machinery that is made by manufacturers in any part of the world.

The programme for the tour of the train and the routing will be advertised in the newspapers of Mexico, so that when the demonstration train stops at places where the exhibition is to be given on ranches, the people for miles around will have been informed and can see the work of the machines.

The manufacturer in the United States who wants to exhibit either in one of the buildings at San Jacinto or in the city, or who wants to have one of his machines or several, go on this train, must write direct to Mr. Duvallo in the City of Mexico, telling him what he wants to exhibit. He will get an answer accepting his offer.

Send Machinery to Laredo.

The manufacturer must send his machinery to Felipe de la Garza, commercial agent of the Agricultural Department at Laredo, Tex. The exhibit will go under charge of the Mexican Government as soon as it is received by Mr. de la Garza. The American manufacturer need pay the freight only to Laredo. Director Duvallo then assumes charge of it. There are no customs duties and no freight to pay from Laredo to the City of Mexico.

Director Duvallo tells the American manufacturer that he will be glad to let a demonstrator sent by the American manufacturer with his machinery go along with the train and take charge of the demonstration in the places where the train stops, so that the manufacturer may have his expert showing the machine off to the best advantage. This expert will travel in the private car which will be attached to the demonstration train of flat cars.

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